GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE
LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:1393
ANSWERED ON:25.07.2017
Environmental/Wildlife Conservation Projects
Godse Shri Hemant Tukaram

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has sought any assistance from the World Bank for several of the environmental and wildlife conservation projects;
(b) if so, the details thereof, project-wise;
(c) whether the World Bank has laid down any condition in extending such assistance to the Government;
(d) if so, the details and the present status thereof; and
(e) the roadmap drawn by the Government for the utilization of world bank assistance?

Answer

MINISTER FOR ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE

(DR. HARSH VARDHAN)

(a) to (e) The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has three World Bank assisted projects. Project-wise details and their present status are given in the Annexure.

Government of India is a member of the World Bank Governing Board which is responsible for taking all policy related decisions. The World Bank assistance to Government of India is coordinated by Department of Economic Affairs.

This Ministry is working towards timely and effective completion of the projects while ensuring cost effective utilization of the World Bank assistance to achieve the identified National Development Goals.

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ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a),(b),(c),(d)AND (e) OF THE LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1393 REGARDING 'ENVIRONMENTAL/WILDLIFE CONSERVATION PROJECTS' BY SHRI GODSE HEMANT TUKARAM DUE FOR REPLY ON 25.7.2017.

Project-wise details and present status along with roadmap drawn by the Ministry for the utilisation of World Bank assistance are:

i. Integrated Coastal Zone Management Project (ICZMP):

The total project cost is USD 221 million of WB/IDA loan. The project became effective on 22nd September 2010 with the aim to protect, conserve and manage coastal and marine environment by undertaking pilots in three states namely Gujarat, Odisha and West Bengal. The project also has a national component including delineation of hazard line (HL), coastal sediment cells and environmentally sensitive areas (ESA); setting up of National Centre for Sustainable Coastal Management (NCSCM); and, capacity building.

Present status of the project:

The project is under implementation. So far the following component of the Project has been completed:

i. ESA and sediment cell mapping, demarcation of High Tide Line, completion of HL for west coast, setting up of NCSCM at the national level.
ii. 70 MLD of STP at Jamnagar, 15,600 ha of mangrove plantation, 1,900 ha of shelterbelt plantation, 1,200 sq m of coral transplantation etc. has been completed in Gujarat.
iii. Construction of 14 multipurpose cyclone shelter, installation of geo tubes embankment, ecotourism activities etc. has been completed in Odisha.
iv. 100 percent electrification of Sagar Islands, 30,800 APL and 250 BPL service connections provided, 95 ha of mangrove plantation, 275 ha of gap plantation, 6.7 MLD STP and sewerage network at Digha, beach beautification etc. has been completed in West Bengal.

ii. Capacity Building for Industrial Pollution Management Project (CBIPMP):
The total project cost is USD 65.39 million of which USD 28.97 million is WB/IDA and USD 25.21 million of WB/IBRD loan. The project became effective on 13th October 2010 with the aim to build tangible human and technical capacity in selected state agencies for undertaking environmentally sound remediation of polluted sites and to support the development of a policy, institutional and methodological framework for the establishment of a National Program. The project sites are waste disposal site at Kadapa, Andhra Pradesh, NMK lake in Hyderabad, Telangana, waste disposal site at Dhapa, West Bengal and Hooghly contaminated site, West

Bengal.

Present status of the project:

The major accomplishment includes two pilot sites for remediation of contaminated municipal solid waste at Kadapa and Dhapa are at advance stage of completion and national inventory of as well as technologies for contaminated sites in India has been developed. The project is under implementation.

iii. Biodiversity Conservation and Rural Livelihood Improvement Project (BRLCIP):

The total project cost is USD 31.02 million of which USD 13.83 million is WB/IDA loan. The project became effective on 13th July 2011 with the aim to develop and promote new models of conservation at the landscape level through enhanced capacity and institution building for conserving globally significant biodiversity-rich landscapes. The project sites are in Little Rann of Kutch in Gujarat, Askot Sanctuary in Uttarakhand, Agasthyamalai landscape in Tamil Nadu-Kerala and Satpura landscape in Madhya Pradesh-Maharashtra with three field centres at Gir in Gujarat, Kalakad Mundanthurai Tiger Reserve in Tamil Nadu and Periyar Tiger Reserve in Kerala. Wildlife Institute of India, Dehradun is the National Capacity Building Centre for the project.

Present status of the project:

Some of the major accomplishments of the project include over 350 villages covered for micro-level planning for eco-based livelihood improvement and the implementation of these micro plans is in progress. Landscape conservation approach course for policy makers, mid-term professionals and frontline staff has been developed and three field centres have been set up and providing training to forest and other related departments. The project is under implementation.